

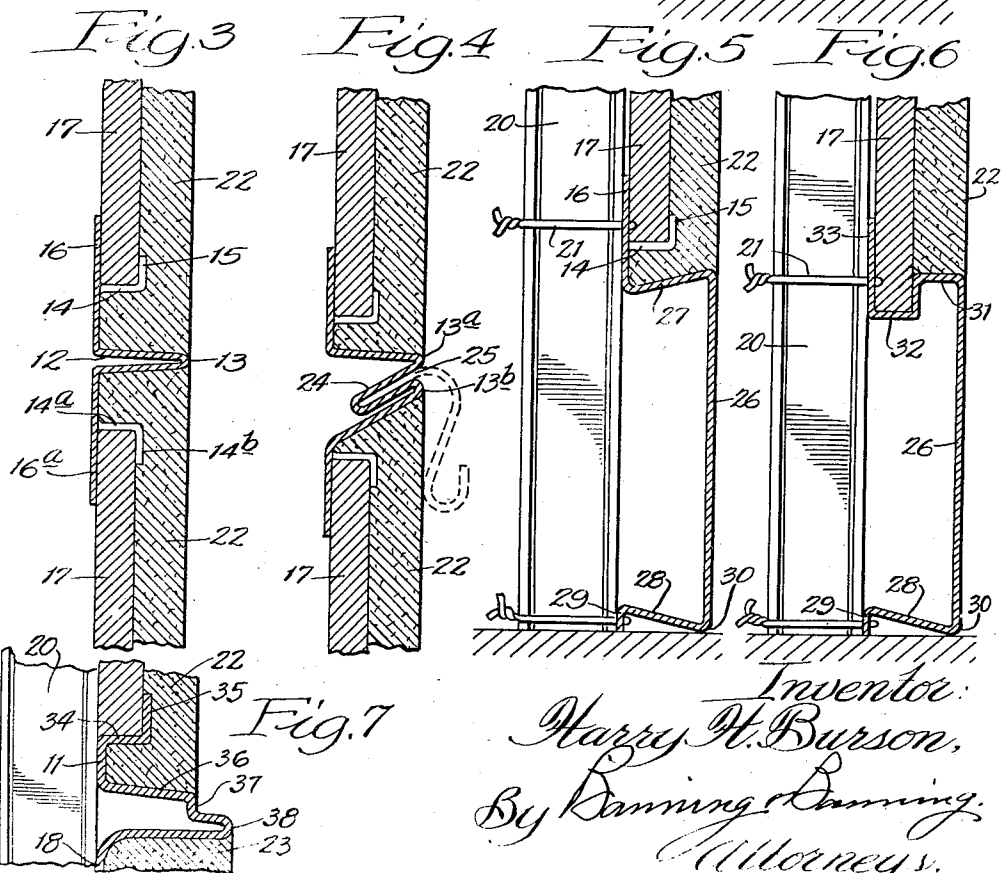
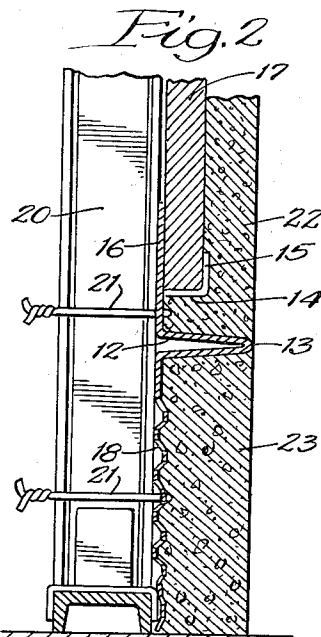
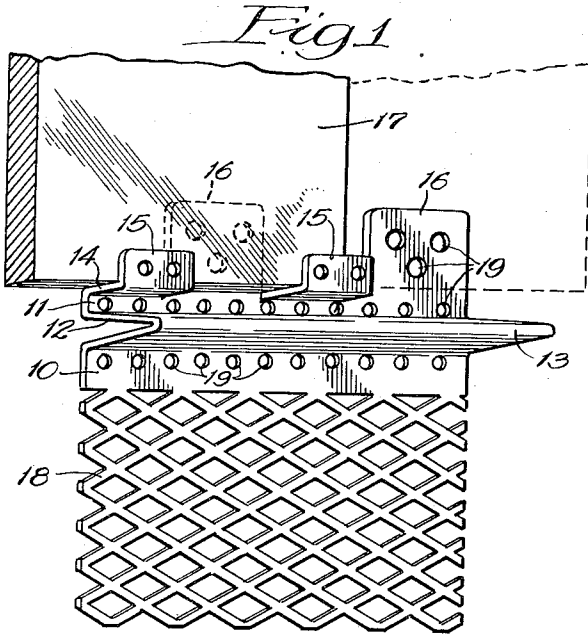
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WALL BOARD MOUNTING

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WALLBOARD MOUNTING

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9 Claims. (Cl. 72-46)

The present invention is designed for use in the finishing of walls in which plaster board or the like is employed and in which it is necessary to finish the wall with a plaster surface coat adhering to the wall board sections.

In order to properly regulate the depth of the surface coating, it is necessary to provide a screed for the contact of the scraper which levels down the plaster surface, and the mounting of the present invention is designed to afford both a mounting for the edges of the plaster board and a screed for regulating the depth of the surface plaster. The invention, moreover, makes provision for the application of a cement base coating which necessitates the use of an expanded metal lath or the like as a bracking for the cement base.

In some cases it is desirable to provide a concealed picture mold for use at the proper height to suspend pictures, mirrors, or the like, and in one of its modifications the screed flange is channeled to afford a concealed picture mold slot. In some cases also it is desirable to provide a metallic base in lieu of a cement base, and a modified form of the present invention is intended for such usage in conjunction with the plaster board and surface finish plaster above the metallic base.

The invention is thus designed to permit modifications in detail to meet special requirements while preserving the distinctive features which permit its use with wall board sections and a plaster surface of a thickness determined by the depth of the screed flange.

Other objects and details of the invention will appear from the description thereof in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the mounting in the form employed as a support for plaster board sections above the mounting and a flush cement base below the mounting;

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of a wall structure employing the invention in the form shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing a modified form in which the mounting is used in conjunction with plaster boards and surface plaster on opposite sides of the mounting;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view similar to that of Fig. 3, showing the channeled screed flange for use as a concealed picture mold;

Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional views showing further modifications in which the mounting is formed to afford a metallic base or ground section; and

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of another modification.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the mounting as therein shown is formed of relatively stiff sheet metal which is bent to afford a lower base section 10 and an upper base section 11 lying in a uniform plane and separated by an outwardly struck V-shaped screed flange 12 which presents its ridge 13 outwardly as a screed surface for regulating the depth of the plaster surface coating.

The upper edge of the upper base section is slit inwardly at recurrent intervals to afford tongue sections, and the alternate tongues thus separated are struck outwardly to afford offset ledgelike channel tongues 14 having upturned marginal flanges 15 with intervening straight backing tongues 16 which latter simply form extensions of the upper base section 11 and lie in the plane thereof. The offset ledgelike tongues in conjunction with the backing tongues furnish a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section 17. The lower base section 10 has extending downwardly therefrom a backing strip 18 of expanded metal lath, which may, if desired, be formed integral with the mounting or attached thereto by spot welding or the like.

In order to afford a better anchorage for the plaster and cement coatings and to more thoroughly embed the mounting therein, the mounting is provided with numerous apertures or perforations 19, which may be of any shape, size or arrangement, and are sufficient in number to afford adequate penetration for the coatings without unduly weakening the structure. It will be understood that perforations of this character are employed in all of the mountings shown in the various modifications.

In the use of the mountings of Figures 1 and 2, the mounting is first secured in place against a studding channel 20 or the like by the use of wire ties 21, or any other convenient means of attachment, which serve to hold the mounting at the desired distance above the floor level, so that the ridge of the screed flange will afford the dividing line between the plaster 22 which affords the upper wall surface, and the cement 23 which affords the base or ground. The plaster is applied directly to the wall board and fills in around the mounting down to the upper surface of the screed flange and lies flush with the ridge thereof. The cement penetrates through the meshes of the expanded metal lath and abuts against the lower surface of the screed flange and in flush relation with the ridge, which thus provides the dividing line between the plaster and the cement,

It will, of course, be understood that the mounting is of sufficient length to extend continuously at the desired level throughout the wall surface to be finished.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3, which is intended for use in cases where wall boards and a plaster coating are employed on both sides of the mounting, the upper portion of the mounting first described is duplicated on both sides of the screed flange, so that, in addition to the upper channel afforded by the offset ledgelike tongues 14 and the straight tongues 16, a similar lower channel is afforded by offset tongues 14^a with marginal flanges 14^b in conjunction with straight backing tongues 16^a, thus affording channels for wall board sections and a plaster coating on both sides of the mounting.

The construction shown in Fig. 4 is in all substantial respects like that shown in Fig. 3, except for the fact that the screed flange, instead of being of V-shaped configuration, is of M-shaped configuration, the metal being reversely bent inwardly to afford an obliquely disposed inner loop 24, which affords an intervening groove 25 extending obliquely inwardly and downwardly to afford an opening for the reception of a picture hook or the like, as indicated in dotted lines. The screed flange as a whole is broader or more distended than that first described and presents upper and lower parallel ridges 13^a and 13^b in lieu of the single ridge first described, but in other respects the structure shown in Fig. 4 is substantially the same as that shown in Fig. 3.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, in lieu of a cement or plaster finish below the mounting, a metallic finish is afforded by the mounting itself. In this construction the upper portion of the mounting is similar to that shown in Fig. 3, but in lieu of a screed flange the lower portion of the mounting is offset to afford a base plate 26 connected to the upper portion of the mounting by an obliquely disposed shoulder 27 downwardly and inwardly sloping to afford a Z-shaped connection, while at its lower margin the base plate is offset inwardly to afford an obliquely disposed spacing strip 28 terminating in a downwardly turned base flange 29, thus affording floor contact for the metallic base structure along the outer angle or elbow 30 and along the edge of the flange 29. The upper portion of the structure affords a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section 17, while the shoulder 27 regulates the depth of the plaster coating 22, the base plate serving as a screen in the application of the plaster.

The structure shown in Fig. 6 is similar to that last described, but differs in its upper configuration in that, in lieu of the channel tongues 14 and 16, the upper marginal portion of the metal is bent in ogee formation to afford an outer upstanding flattened ridge 31 and an inner continuous channel 32 terminating in a backing marginal flange 33. This gives to this portion of the section an S-shaped formation in cross section and provides a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section 17, while the upstanding ridge 31 affords a base for the plaster coating 22, the surface of the metallic base section serving as a screed for regulating the depth of the plaster.

The structure of Fig. 7 dispenses with the backing tongues 16 and provides a continuous offset ledge or shoulder 34 having a marginal flange 35 which, in conjunction with the studdings 20, affords a channel for the reception of a wall

board section. Also, as shown in Fig. 7, the screed flange 36 may be provided with a front shoulder 37 and an outwardly extended ridge 38, each of which will afford a screed surface, so that the base or ground coating 23 will be outwardly offset beyond the plane of the plaster coating 22 to the desired degree. This formation of the screed flange may be employed with equal advantage in conjunction with the channel formation of Figs. 1, 2 and 3, where it is desired to provide for different planes in the exposed wall surfaces.

In all of the forms of construction heretofore described, it will be noted that provision is made for the reception of the edge of a wall board section and that the mounting adjacent thereto extends outwardly beyond the wall board section to a sufficient extent to afford a screed for regulating the depth of the overlying plaster coating, which abuts directly against the outwardly extended portion of the mounting irrespective of variations in the form thereof.

It will also be noted that in all forms of construction provision is made for a surface finish on the opposite side of the upper portion of the mounting, which finish, however, may be afforded by the mounting itself, or by a plaster or cement coating applied thereto. Also, in all forms of construction, the outermost projection of the mounting itself determines the plane of the surface exposures on opposite sides of the mounting which, with the exception of Fig. 7, lie in a uniform plane, although it will be understood that in the form of construction shown in Figs. 5 and 6, a beading, grooving, or other ornamental configuration can be given to a portion of the exposed surface, provided, however, that the upper portion thereof affords a plane surface to serve as a screed for regulating the depth of the plaster coating.

The invention in any of the forms shown is one which permits a continuous strip of the mounting to be quickly fastened in place against a stud- ding or other structural element, at the desired elevation, and thereafter the wall board sections can be quickly inserted in place within the channels thus provided, which will serve to hold the abutting sections in proper alignment and within a uniform plane, after which the surface coating can be quickly applied and a proper depth maintained by contact with the screed surface or surfaces afforded by the mounting.

It will be understood that the particular shape of the channel tongues, screed flanges, and other constituent portions of the mounting, may be modified, and that the exemplifications of the invention here shown serve merely by way of illustration; and it will also be understood that such expressions as "upper" and "lower" are used merely for purposes of convenience and without any intent to limit the employment of the invention to any particular portion of a wall structure, since the same may be used at any elevation or angle desired to secure the results to be attained by the use of the present invention.

I claim:

1. A wall structure of the class described, comprising a wall mounting formed to afford a base portion secured flatwise to a structural element and having offset outwardly therefrom a portion configured to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section and another portion extending outwardly beyond the base portion in greater degree and in parallel relation to the channel forming portion to afford a ledge for the

edge abutment of an outer coating, the outer edge of the ledge affording a screed surface for regulating the depth of the coating, a wall board section having its edge inserted within the channel, and an outer plastic coating overlying the wall board section and extending flush with the screed surface.

2. A wall structure of the class described, comprising a wall mounting formed to afford a base portion secured flatwise to a structural element and having offset outwardly therefrom a portion configured to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section and another portion extending outwardly from the base portion to a greater degree to afford a ledge for the edge abutment of an outer coating, the outer edge of the ledge affording a screed surface for regulating the depth of the coating, a wall board section having its edge inserted within the channel, and an outer plastic coating overlying the wall board section and extending flush with the screed surface.

3. A wall mounting of the class described, configured to afford a base portion adapted for flatwise attachment to a structural element and having alternate tongues upstanding from the base section and intervening tongues offset outwardly therefrom and upturned to afford edge flanges acting in conjunction with the upright tongues to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section, the mounting having an adjacent portion extending outwardly from the base portion in parallel relation to the channel and to a greater degree than the intervening offset tongues to afford a ledge for the contact of a surface coating and presenting its edge as a screed for regulating the depth thereof.

4. A wall structure of the class described comprising a wall mounting configured to afford a base portion secured flatwise to a structural element and having alternate tongues upstanding from the base section and intervening tongues offset outwardly therefrom and upturned to afford edge flanges acting in conjunction with the upright tongues to afford a channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section, the mounting having an adjacent portion extending outwardly from the base portion to a greater degree and in parallel relation to the channel to afford a ledge for the edge contact of a surface coating, the outer edge of the ledge affording a screed for regulating the depth of the surface coating, a wall board section having its edge inserted within the channel, and an outer plastic coating overlying the wall board section and extending flush with the screed surface.

5. A wall mounting of the class described, configured to provide a base portion adapted to be secured flatwise to a structural element and having adjacent one of the edges an outwardly projecting portion forming a constituent of a channel adapted to receive the edge of a wall board section and having an adjacent parallel portion outwardly projecting in greater degree than the channel forming portion to afford a ledge for the edge contact of a surface coating, the edge of the ledge affording a screed surface for regulating the depth of said coating, said screed forming projection being grooved to afford downwardly and inwardly sloping spaced parallel walls defining a channel adapted for the retention of a picture hook or the like.

6. A wall mounting of the class described, configured to provide a base portion adapted to be secured flatwise to a structural element and having adjacent one of its margins an outwardly projecting portion forming a constituent of a channel adapted to receive the edge of a wall board section and having an adjacent parallel portion outwardly projecting in greater degree than the channel forming portion to afford a ledge for the edge contact of a surface coating, the edge of the ledge affording a screed surface for regulating the depth of said coating, the mounting along its margin opposite the channel forming portion having connected therewith a mesh adapted to receive a cement coating.

7. A wall structure of the class described, comprising a wall mounting configured to provide a base portion secured to a structural element and having along one of the margins an outwardly projecting portion forming a constituent of a channel adapted to receive the edge of a wall board section and having an adjacent parallel portion outwardly projecting in greater degree than the channel forming portion to afford a ledge for the edge contact of a surface coating, the edge of the ledge and affording a screed surface for regulating the depth of said coating, the mounting along its margin opposite the channel forming portion having connected therewith a mesh adapted to receive a cement coating, a wall board section having its edge inserted within the channel, a plastic coating overlying the wall board and abutting against one face of the screed forming ledge, and a cement coating overlying the mesh and abutting against the other face of the screed forming projection.

8. A wall mounting formed of sheet metal configured to provide a flat base portion adapted to be secured flatwise to a structural element and having a portion offset from the base portion to afford an elongated channel for the reception of the edge of a wall board section and having adjacent and parallel to said offset portion another portion projecting outwardly in greater degree than the channel forming portion to afford a ledge for the edge contact of a surface coating and grooved to present spaced outer ridges affording a screed surface for regulating the depth of the coating, and an intervening groove defined by parallel downwardly and inwardly sloping spaced walls and adapted to have a picture hook or the like inserted thereinto.

9. A wall mounting of the class described, secured to a structural element composed of sheet metal having along its upper margin an outwardly projecting groove forming portion adapted to receive the edge of a wall board section, and having below and adjacent thereto a portion projecting outwardly in greater degree than the groove forming portion and affording a ledge for the contact of an overlying surface coating, and downturned at its outer margin to provide a base plate affording a base finish, the upper face portion of the base plate affording a screed for regulating the depth of the surface coating, a wall board section having its edge inserted within the groove first described, and a plastic surface coating overlying the wall board section and having its outer surface extending down to and lying flush with the upper face portion of the finishing base plate.

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